

CASH DOESN'T COUNT FOR COUNT AND COUNTESS

POVERTY STRICKEN BRIDEGROOM DODGES LAW OFFICERS

"Were Wealthiest Persons in World—We Have Each Other"

By ALEXANDER HERMAN.

NEW YORK, May 27.—"We're the wealthiest persons in the world—for we have each other!"

This the deft of the Count and Countess Zichy to deputy sheriffs who are trying to collect from the count a judgment for several hundred dollars returned against him as the result of an automobile accident.

Paying such a judgment would have been soft for George Zichy, son of the late millionaire brewer, whom the countess fitted on her wedding day to marry the count. But between a rich man whom she merely liked and a poor man for a few hundred dollars, whom she loved with all her heart, the countess—

"Well, only love matters," says she, the judgment in 30 seconds if he had what's coming to him from his family's Hungarian estates. So there!

THEIR ROMANCE.

The countess was Charlotte Gardiner Demarest, who divided her time between the younger sets of New York, Paris and London.

"All my life I dreamed about a real romance, with a husband as handsome and chivalrous as knights of old," she said today. "But knight-hood seemed to have gone to seed."

"I met the count after he came to America in 1920. He had been imprisoned for several years in Russian war camps. I wasn't much thrilled at first. But he danced divinely and played tennis like a champion, and I was just beginning to think a bit of him when I had to sail abroad."

The count takes up the story.

"I am of the Hungarian nobility, but was reared in England. I was captured by the Russians during the war. After coming to America, I turned scenario and short story writer, insurance agent and automobile salesman."

By day he sold autos under the name of Edward Wright; but after 6 p. m. he was Count Zichy.

It was after Miss Demarest's return from abroad that he read of her coming marriage in the paper. He decided to call on her.

"The moment he entered the



COUNT AND COUNTESS ZICHY.

room," said the countess, with excitement. "I knew I could never be happy as the wife of another. And he couldn't bear the thought of my becoming another man's bride, so—

"What do we care," says the countess, "if some hardy thief is trying to collect some money for an old auto accident? What's money, when you're in love?"

When the man who held the old judgment read of the romance, he started proceedings to collect.

Did the count come across? Not immediately.

"What do we care," says the countess, "if some hardy thief is trying to collect some money for an old auto accident? What's money, when you're in love?"

When the man who held the old

CO-OP GROUPS MAKE PROFITS

Best Business Year in History Although Others Slump

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—Swedish co-operative societies flourished last year as they have never done within the history of the Co-operative union of Sweden which was founded in 1839.

The annual report of that organization just issued.

In the same period Swedish business, commerce and industry suffered heavy losses and the best showed small profits. Whether the co-operatives succeeded in spite of the world-wide depression or because of it, is hard to say, but the fact remains that the dismal year of 1921 was for them a banner year.

Sweden at present has about 1,000 co-operative stores, besides many varieties of other ventures such as co-operative dwelling and building societies, purchasing societies, large number of co-operative dairies, farmers' societies, 70 egg-selling organizations, cattle breeding societies and fruit and vegetable growers' co-operatives.

Last year's report shows that a net surplus of about \$125,000 has been made by these non-profit making societies, while the cash on hand has increased from \$1,250,000 to \$1,550,000.

Deposits with different branches of co-operative unions, which conduct limited savings bank activities, increased to \$13,500,000, representing small savings of co-operative society members.

The central union has started its own producing plants in several places. The report states that members of the co-operative societies are enabled to purchase practically all necessities at the lowest prices obtainable, as well as sell their products on most favorable terms through their own joint organizations.

The greatest number of co-operative enterprises, the report shows, are to be found in the big industrial centers where the bulk of membership is drawn from the ranks of workmen and their families.

LEAVE AMERICA TO SETTLE IN RUSSIA

RIGA, Latvia, May 27.—Hope and anticipation was shown in the faces of every one of the 57 men and 11 women, real pioneers they called themselves, who arrived in Riga late in April from America on their way to Siberia to take over concessions granted them by the soviet government.

Each member of the party, headed by Dr. William Mahler of Newark, N. J., gave assurances that he or she was prepared for all kinds of hardships and was willing to take things as they came. All agreed that they did not expect too much in Russia at the start—but they were going to give the co-operative plan a thorough test, and believed it would work out.

In the party was William A. Vanhoffen, a consulting engineer of Chicago, a Russian, who has lived in the United States 18 years. There were nine other engineers, the remainder of the men being miners from Arizona, Montana, California, Pennsylvania and farmers chiefly from the Dakotas, Washington, Oregon and other parts of the west.

Four of the young men brought growing strawberry plants from Seattle, having nursed them like babies all the way with the hopes of soon replacing them on the land which the soviet have assigned them.

Dr. Mahler and Vanhoffen said this party was merely the vanguard of 6,000 to 7,000 others in America who are coming to Russia as soon as arrangements can be completed. Of this contingent, each person put up \$200 or more to cover the expenses of the trip and had money to spend enroute.

In Riga the travelers all stayed at the best hotels and ordered a great deal of stuff here, including boots, some clothing and great quantities of seed grain which the workers hope soon to plant in Siberia.

Sixteen Miles of Sheets for Beds on Giant Vessel

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 27.—The outfitting of the liner Mauretania, 5,900 tons, which made her maiden trip to New York this month was a colossal affair and quite on a par with her size, which is the largest in the world. Seventeen tons of blankets, 16 miles of sheets, 10½ miles of bed covers were being utilized for the sleeping apartments.

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PRICES ADVANCE 300 TIMES OVER

Coin Which Would Fill Basket Now Pays for One Onion

BERLIN, May 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—Problems which face German housewives today are illustrated by a comparative table published in a weekly paper devoted to the interests of civil servants. The table shows what could be bought for sums ranging from one to 1,000 marks in 1914 and at the present time in paper currency.

One silver pre-war mark would fill a market basket for it would buy a pound of flour, a pound of sugar, one pound of salt, five pounds of potatoes, two pints of milk, an egg and a herring.

The paper mark of today buys just one onion.

For three marks in 1914 one could buy 100 pounds of potatoes, today three-quarters of a pound of potatoes if they are obtainable at all.

Seven "old" marks was the price of 14 yards of linen. Now it is the price of a dining cloth.

In 1914, a 200-pound pig fetched 100 marks. Today, one pays the same amount for two pounds of bacon.

Three hundred marks used to be a fair average monthly salary. Now one pays that much for two pounds of poor butter.

A four-room apartment could be rented eight years ago for 1,000 marks; now it is the price of a plain kitchen dresser cabinet.

The high cost of living affects all German towns. Municipal statistics show that while in Berlin the price of necessities of life are 220 times the pre-war prices, in Bremen, Karlsruhe, Lubeck, Ludwigshafen and Schwerin they cost 250 times as much, and at Worms and Fulda more than 300 times as much as just before the war.

EARL TAKES NAME FROM NOTED HILL

LONDON, May 27.—The title of Viscount Traprain, assumed by the Earl of Balfour, is taken from the famous hill, Traprain Law, on his East Lothian estate of Whitburn.

This hill, with its Roman and Norse remains, is a favorite hunting ground for archeologists who about a year ago during excavation brought to light "the Vikings hoard," a rare and valuable collection of old silver which is believed to have been buried by Norse raiders in the early centuries of the Christian era.

BIG DROP IN PRICE OF IRISH PRODUCE

DUBLIN, May 27.—There is a marked fall in the price of Irish produce and an increase of foreign competition with Irish produce not only in British markets but in Ireland itself.

The imports of food into Ireland are in many cases heavier than before the war.

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Odd Societies Flourish in London

Nothing From Fighting on Deep Sea to Higher Thought Escapes Organizers

LONDON, May 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—This seat of a far-flung empire harbors the headquarters of a greater variety of local, national and international orders, associations, missions, alliances, leagues, societies, unions, funds and bunts may be found in any other city of the world.

More than 3,000 of them are catalogued in the new postoffice directory, the "Who's Who and What's What" of London. In a benevolent, protective or prohibitive way they pertain to almost every field of human activity, interest or need. An examination of the list suggests that nowadays there is nothing from deep-sea fighting to higher thought that has escaped the attention of organizers.

A more painstaking person might prompt the notion that it would be perfectly safe for human or beast to be born in London with or without parents reared with or without guidance, masters, education or training, stay out of prison or in—there would be agents of an organization of some sort waiting with help or advice at each turn of life's pathway.

Even at death the individual would appear to be adequately safeguarded for in the list is enumerated "The Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial."

It would be safe to assume that each has a definite reason for being, a specific function to perform, but such a man of the official list of this organized miscellany make their aims obvious, there are others that to the uninitiated, sound quaint or ambiguous.

MANY LIQUOR GROUPS.

Such organizations, for instance, as The Society for Providing for Poor With Bread and Coal in Winter, The Coal Smoke Abatement Society and The Institute of Journalists' President Fund proclaim their objects in admitted fields of usefulness.

Some others are The Mothercraft Training Society, The British Rainfall Association, The London Fish Friers' Association, The Black Pig Society, The Out and Out Mission, The Order of the Golden Age, The National Baby Week Council and The Barefoot Mission.

The more personal rights associations are listed cheek by jowl with a variety of tariff reform leagues, The Committee to Secure State Purchase and Control of the Liquor Trade, The Inebriety Reformation Association and other organizations of a reformative or prohibitive character.

DIFFICULT AIMS.

The styles of several might war against each other, their memberships have set out on rather difficult missions. There is for instance The National Anti-Sweating League.

Among the diversified and unique societies for the propagation, promotion, advancement, suppression, prohibition encouragement or preservation of this or that are found The Cruelty and Kindness League, The Society for Benefiting Young Servants, The Guild of Aid for Gentle People, The National Adoption Society, The Decidual Association, The Association for the Providing Training and Justice to Animals, The Society for the Prevention of Disfigurement in Town and Country, The Association of Certified Blind Masseurs, The League for Prevention of Spinal Curvature, The Society for the Promotion of Employment of Women and The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

NICKELS AND DIMES BUILD NEW SCHOOL

TIRANA, Albania, May 27.—Nickels and dimes contributed by the children of the United States have made possible the establishment of a vocational school for Albanian boys and girls.

The institution, which has accommodated 360 pupils, has just been formally dedicated by Dr. A. Rex Hill, formerly president of Missouri university, and now American Red Cross commissioner for Europe.

The entire Albanian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of the league of nations were present at the ceremony.

The Albanian Vatra band from Worcester, Mass., played "The Star-Spangled Banner." While the American flag was hoisted on the school, addresses were made by Dr. Hill and Ambrose Kelly, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., director of the school.

The Albanian minister of education accepted the gift on behalf of the government and said the school would be a constant reminder of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the children of America, who were ever ready to help their little sisters and brothers in foreign lands. He said it would be the constant effort of the instructors to inculcate in the Albanian children the high moral principles and ideals which had made America so great.

HINDENBURG TALKS OF GERMANY'S LOSS

LUNEBURG, Germany, May 27.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is staying here with his daughter, addressed the performers at a juvenile gymnastic display, in which his grandchildren took part.

"Sometimes you will be called upon to restore what we have lost, especially in a moral sense," he told them. "Discipline within and dignity without can only be achieved by healthy minds in sound bodies. Remember to place them both in the service of our unhappy fatherland."

The performers were a group of children, some of whom were members of the Hindenburg family.

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WIFE SENDS AVIATOR ON FLIGHT ROUND EARTH

BRITONS RUSH PREPARATIONS TO BEAT AMERICAN RECORD



Major W. T. Blake and His Wife and Baby, and the DeHavilland Machine in Which He Will Start on His Round-the-World Flight; the Tremendous size of the Airplane is Shown by Comparison of the Figure of Blake, Who Has Just Climbed the Ladder to the Pilot's Seat.

GANDHI BOYCOTT IN EAST AFRICA

Women Take Oath Never Again to Wear Foreign Made Clothing

AHMEDABAD, India, May 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—Many members of the Indian communities in Zanzibar, British East Africa, have taken the oath to wear Swadeshi (home-made) clothes as a protest against the imprisonment of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian non-cooperation leader, according to advices received here.

One of the meetings held in Zanzibar to decide upon a method of protesting against the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohammedan women.

More than 50 of them are reported to have taken the oath never again to wear foreign clothing.

One Hindu woman whose principal business was to deal in foreign-made clothes for women took the vow to abandon that business altogether and to cease from wearing foreign-made clothing herself.

Many women are said to have burned clothes in their own homes.

Although a number of meetings were held and two hartals (suspension of business) were declared, there was no suggestion of violence.

Public prayers were said for Gandhi at the places of worship of all the Indian communities, and Indians who attended a mass meeting adopted resolutions congratulating Gandhi on his passive resistance. The meeting also expressed concern for the present policy of the government in India.

It was hoped for an early peace "compatible with the national dignity of India and the empire."

CITY DECIDES TO BUILD AIR HARBOR

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, May 27.—This city with its extensive marine shipping facilities, and its new free port is now preparing to build an aerial harbor.

It will have all the facilities required by sky pilots, an up-to-date service department and the latest conveniences for landing and taking off.

A corporation has been formed to build the air station and operate it in conjunction with the city authorities of Gothenburg.

It is proposed that the city shall have the privilege of buying the company's share in the enterprise after 10 years and thus take over full control of the air port.

Among the founders of the air port project are Governor Oscar von Sydow of Gothenburg and Bohus province, Dan Brostrom, Sweden's greatest ship owner, and many of the most prominent business men of the city.

The project is a part of a larger plan to develop the city as a major aviation center.

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Mummified Bodies of Animals, Birds Are Found in Hole

JOHANNESBURG, May 27.—Two local hunters exploring a hole eight feet in circumference and 200 feet deep in an open field recently found a network of passages containing vast numbers of mummified remains of animals and birds in an extraordinary state of preservation.

The passages discovered were of many sizes and some of the discoveries are estimated to be 500 feet high. Zoologists here are unable to offer any conjecture as to the origin of the specimens found.

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SWEDEN CURIOUS YOUNG CR

Curse of War, Delinquency, All Done Away With

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—(Associated Press.)—Sweden has been the world's most successful in juvenile delinquency.

Not a juvenile delinquent has been reported in Sweden since the epidemic of such crime which swept the youth after the war.

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